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ADDRESSES

AT THE

INAUGURATION

OF

REV. ALONZO A. MINER, A.M.

AS

PRESIDENT OF TUFTS COLLEGE,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

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BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN S. SPOONER,

NO. 251 WASHINGTON STREET.

1862.



# ADDRESSES

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1862.

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1862  
ORDER OF EXERCISES.

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MUSIC.

PRAYER, BY REV. THOS. J. GREENWOOD.

MUSIC.

PRESENTATION ADDRESS, BY LUCIUS R. PAGE, D.D.

REPLY BY PRESIDENT MINER.

MUSIC.

ORATION IN LATIN, BY HENRY LYON,  
OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

MUSIC.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

CONCLUDING PRAYER, BY REV. CHAS. H. LEONARD.

DOXOLOGY.

From all that dwell below the skies,  
Let the Creator's praise arise ;  
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,  
Through every land, by every tongue.

Eternal are thy mercies, Lord,  
Eternal truth attends thy word ;  
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,  
Till suns shall rise and set no more.

BENEDICTION.

CE 519.67

A D D R E S S

OF

REV. LUCIUS R. PAIGE, D.D.,

ON BEHALF OF THE TRUSTEES,

AND

R E P L Y

OF

P R E S I D E N T M I N E R.

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## ADDRESS.

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REV. SIR AND BROTHER:

THE Trustees of Tufts College have empowered me to induct you into the office to which you have been unanimously elected. This service I perform with mingled emotions of pleasure and sadness: of sadness, because I have not ceased to deplore the event which made that office vacant; and of pleasure, because I believe that you have peculiar qualifications for the position assigned to you, and your election has gratified my individual desire.

The people of New England have always felt the importance of educating the young. When our ancestors, few in number, founded a Colony on these shores, their first great work was to plant churches, and the second to establish schools. They cheerfully denied themselves many of the comforts of life that the young might be instructed in the way of the higher life and of knowledge. "Their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality," in order, as it is quaintly expressed on the record, "that learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers in the Church and Commonwealth." Common schools and

Grammar schools, therefore, were early established by law, and were required to be maintained at a common charge. But besides these schools, and even before them, Harvard College was founded, and endowed with the munificent grant of four hundred pounds. However small this sum may now appear it actually was a munificent grant; for it was more than half as much as had previously been levied in any one year to defray the public charges of the whole colony.

Since that period other Colleges have been founded in our Commonwealth, and schools have been abundantly multiplied. Massachusetts has carefully guarded the interests of all her schools and colleges, and has generously poured out her treasures for their maintenance. For all her sacrifices and all her generosity on their behalf, she now reaps a rich reward; for they are among the choicest jewels in her crown of rejoicing. Nurtured in these Institutions, her sons have wrought out for her an enviable reputation in letters, in science, and in the arts; and much of her high moral and religious character, as well as of her pecuniary prosperity, may properly be traced to the same source.

Tufts College owes its existence to a profound conviction that the wants of our community were not fully supplied by any College then existing. Consequently an appeal was made to the friends of good learning, especially to those of our own household of faith; and the response exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The rich contributed of their abundance, and others according to their ability. The broad acres which surround us, and the lofty hill whereon we stand, "beautiful for situation," like



“Mount Zion, the joy of the whole earth,” we owe to the generosity of the venerable man whose name the College bears. Others, whose names shall be had in remembrance while these walls stand, contributed freely and generously. As a crowning blessing, our glorious Commonwealth, now, as formerly, ready to encourage Institutions of learning by substantial aid, bestowed on this College fifty thousand dollars, with the wise and beneficent condition that an equal amount should be subscribed by its individual friends; which condition was promptly fulfilled. There is yet opportunity, however, for others to give; for although the permanent fund places the College on a firm basis, the current income will not yet meet the current expenses. It is believed that this lack will be supplied; for the ability and the generosity of our friends are not yet exhausted.

The office which you now assume is one of high honor. It is honorable to you to be selected as a fit person to stand at the head of this College. Especially is it honorable to you to be deemed worthy to succeed that excellent and venerable man, who was universally respected for his mental culture and for his moral purity, who was revered and beloved by all his personal acquaintances, and under whose fostering care this College has attained its present rank. It is also an office of great responsibility. The direction of the course of study, the preservation of order, the inculcation of sound principles of morality and religion, and the general supervision of all the interests of the College will devolve on you. In this labor, however, you may confidently rely on the aid of the Professors and

Teachers who are associated with you. Their faithful services in former years, and especially during the difficult period of the last year, have not only given them the benefit of much experience, but have given us assurance of their competency to aid you, and of their hearty devotion to the work. I may safely pledge the Trustees to give you a firm and constant support in every measure designed to maintain the honor of the College and to promote the highest good of the Students. And as the Students themselves are not boys, but young men who have attained years of discretion, it may be expected that they will readily comply with your reasonable requirements, inasmuch as they must be conscious that diligence in study, and purity of thought and speech and conduct, will conduce to their own permanent benefit quite as much as to your present comfort and gratification.

The number of Students committed to your charge may seem small, when compared with those in the venerable University in our immediate neighborhood. But let not this discourage you. Remember that even Harvard College had its "day of small things." Under the administrations of Dunster and Chauncey, (whose names will be honored as long as there shall be any respect for sound learning,) and of their two successors in office, for the space of forty years, the President and four Tutors labored diligently with fewer students than are now with us. During that period they never graduated so many as twelve in any one year, except in two instances; and the average number of graduates was a very small fraction more than six. Yet that College is now the pride and glory of New England. May a like prosperity

attend this College; and may your name, with that of your illustrious predecessor, shine in future ages as brilliantly as those of Dunster and of Chauncey.

Much has already been accomplished by this College. President BALLOU was inaugurated seven years ago. Two years afterwards the first class was graduated. The whole number of graduates is now fifty-seven; being an average of nine and a half for the six classes. One of the number, after having preached for a few months with good promise of usefulness, was admitted, as we trust, into the society of kindred angels in heaven. All the others are supposed to remain on earth, actively engaged in the service of God and of mankind. Several of them have embraced that profession,—the ministry of the gospel,—for whose special benefit the College was founded; and of these, some are already bright and shining lights. In view of the success which has hitherto crowned the efforts of our Patrons, and Instructors, and Students, we may devoutly thank God, and take courage.

And now, in the name and on behalf of the Board of Trustees, and, as I firmly believe, with the full concurrence of our many benefactors and friends, I commit to your charge the Charter, the Seal, and the Keys, as the evidence and the proper emblems of your authority; and I most respectfully salute you as President of Tufts College. And may God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, richly endow your mind with wisdom and your heart with grace, so that you may worthily perform the duties of your office, and in due time receive the plaudit,—“Well done, good and faithful servant.”

## REPLY.

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MAY it please you, Reverend Sir, and the Board whom you represent :

In accepting at your hands the Charter, Seal, and Keys of the College as symbols of that authority which you have now been pleased to confer upon me, I share in all the sadness you have expressed. And if I do not equally share in the joy, it is because of the sincere distrust I feel of my ability to meet the just expectations of the Trustees and friends of the College.

In the Inaugural Address of the late President, allusion was made to the unfinished condition of things upon this hill; and we were exhorted to wait till time should finish what was so well begun. Time has removed that incompleteness; but, alas, it has also silenced that voice whose wisdom sank with such emphasis into all our hearts. Long will the shadows of this bereavement fall both upon this College of his care, and upon all the interests of our church.

I am not unaware of the presumption of occupying the place and attempting to discharge the duties which he has made so illustrious. Independent of this, however, I deeply feel the responsibilities of the office. I cannot forget with what solicitude our whole Zion is looking for the growth of this child of its munificence; to what extent our hopes as a people centre in it; nor how many are the causes which

may qualify the result. But for the unreserved confidence I cherish in the support of the Board of Trustees, in the coöperation of this well-tried corps of Professors and Teachers, and in the fidelity and manliness of the young gentlemen of the College—but for the encouragement afforded me by the words and example of our late venerable and beloved President—and but for a firm reliance on the aid of Heaven, I should have shrunk from the enterprise.

You have justly remarked the importance which the people of New England have ever attached to education. This was exhibited in their earliest history. The population of New England has greatly increased in numbers, and still more in wealth and influence; but the estimate of the value of learning and the preparations for perpetuating it, have fully kept pace therewith; being in advance, probably, at the present moment, of their position at any previous time. Not only are our Common schools exhibiting a degree of excellence in these later years to which they were formerly strangers, but institutions of a higher grade are being multiplied and improved. Colleges are created by the exigencies of the public need. They are developed finally from the germinal yearnings for knowledge, as is the harvest from the tiny seed of the Spring-time. And as the bountiful harvest renews the strength of the laborer for a continuance of his toil, so the College contributes to increase the vigor of the more popular institutions of learning. And since all good learning promotes the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial prosperity of a people, as well as the growth and excellence of its schools, he who endows a College, puts in operation

causes which may reach to the humblest and lowliest in the land. He is not seeking the exclusive interests of a few, but contributing to the general welfare of the many.

The benefactors and patrons of Tufts College, therefore, are permitted to entertain a degree of satisfaction disproportionate to the number of graduates who have already participated in their bounty. Not only may we expect that this number will be continually increasing, but far beyond their ranks will this munificence be enjoyed; nor can its extent be fully estimated till the ripened harvests of the ages shall be gathered in. I cannot forget, therefore, that the manner in which the responsibilities of this place shall be discharged involves consequences in view of which the sober mind may well stand appalled.

You also very properly refer, in this connection, to the interests of religion and of the Christian ministry. While the College has no Theological department, occupying in this respect the same ground as most other New England Colleges, it has been our hope from the beginning that many of the young men who graduate here, would subsequently devote themselves to a Course of Theological training, and adopt as their profession the Christian ministry. This hope has been in a good measure realized.

But there is another very important respect in which the influence of the College will be felt in the cause of religion. Sound learning is always favorable to sound piety. The seeming exceptions are not real—the learning itself being defective. Though we were in grave error, therefore, as a religious people, generous culture would help correct that error; but

if, as we gratefully believe, we hold the gospel of the grace of God, under interpretations generally as just as they are joy-inspiring — and no man is doing more than yourself, through your labors as a commentator, to make this apparent — solid learning will help us diffuse the blessing, and carry consolation and hope to many a saddened heart. In either case, therefore, as honest seekers after truth, we hail with satisfaction the influence of the College in promoting that truth.

You have spoken, Reverend Sir, of the honor of this position. Let me confess to you that its responsibilities and its hazards have so filled the horizon of my view that I have not been able to estimate its honors. There are honorable places for men, but only for those who honorably fill them. It was a wise caution of the king of Israel — “Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off.” If sincere intentions and assiduous endeavors can preserve the honor of the trust you have committed to me, these shall not be wanting.

In accepting, therefore, your salutations, I appreciate the duties and difficulties of the place — duties requiring moderation, candor, coolness, a just estimate of motives, and a firm reliance upon the right. I shall not for a moment doubt the prompt support of your Board, nor the support — and I will add indulgence — of those who have so long filled these chairs of instruction. And I humbly pray that God may be pleased to add his blessing.

## 2017-10-21 21:23

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# L A T I N   O R A T I O N ,

BY

HENRY LYON, OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

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Ex quo fundamenta hujus collegii jacta sunt, pauca fuerunt tempora, quibus ejus fautores convenerunt in his atriis, quae hodierno die iterum nos benigne excipiunt. Magno gaudio nos afficiunt expectationes prosperarum rerum, quanquam, nobis praeterita versantibus in animis imprimisque in memoriam revocantibus illum, qui faciebat, ut omnia sua facta imaginem magni sui animi gererent, nostrum gaudium desiderio temperatur. Etsi hodie civilium armorum sonitus auditur, fulgentes militum phaleræ undique conspiciuntur, et victores fortes constantesque in bello contra secessionem gesto ab exercitibus libertatis ordinisque maximis laudibus et clamoribus efferuntur, tamen in praesenti a vario genere bellorum nos removeamus, et hisce victoribus in bello contra ignorantiam gesto pro mentibus atque animis honorem tribuamus. Huc convenerunt propinqui et amici, quorum praesentiâ nobis gratius nihil esse potest. Hic videmus viros non illustratos virium gestis, sed qui pulcherrimos mentis atque ingenii triumphos deportaverunt; scriptores, qui gladium fregerunt pennâ; oratores, quorum eloquentia omnium sermone celebrata est; sanctos sacerdotes, quibus animæ commissæ sunt; eos denique qui optaverunt ut hoc collegium sit sanæ et exquisitæ doctrinæ sedes. Hos omnes salvere jubemus.

Etsi sunt multi, qui doctrinæ commoda privatis necessitatibus habuerint potiora, tamen præcipue hoc

die festo ac sollemni de iis, qui hoc collegium condiderunt, ut sit sedes liberalis mentis et progressionis, et locus, in quo veteres errores deponantur, et initium novæ ætatis statuatur, bene dicere decet. Quod si viator in desertis Libyæ, quum ex fonte aquam frigidam biberit, neget unquam se bibisse jucundius, et auctori gratias agat, quanto tandem majore honore auctores hujus fontis, quo is, qui de sapientiâ multa quærit, sitim expleat, nos celebrare oportet! Quibus laudibus, quo gaudio eos, qui hoc modo scientiam progredientem et mentem excultam suis commodis prætulērunt, prosequi debemus! Quæ præclara exempla non solum intuenda sed etiam imitanda nobis reliquerunt.

Utinam ille, qui hujus collegii prima initia fovebat, et qui nobis non modo præses, sed etiam pater erat, hodierno die a summo cœlo in nos, qui honoratum ejus successorem convenimus, despiciat. Si veteres in memoriam urbium conditorum et auctorum legum statuas marmore et aere fingeant, quanto magis nos honore rarissimo, pietatis monumentis in animis positus, illum prosequi oportet. Ut vir doctus atque eruditus, qui in omnibus bonis artibus nos instituere solebat; ut scriptor, qui nullum laborem graviolem, nullam calcem longinquiolem existimabat; ut orator, cujus eloquentia nobis erat stimulo ad magna et egregia facta faciendum; denique, ut Christianus simplex et sincerus, qui in omnibus rebus magni ducis et magistri exemplum imitari conabatur, cujus pudor et verecundia maximam virtutem occultabant a multitudinis conspectu, his in terris colebatur, et Deus, qui ejus præsentiam nobis quam longissime pernisiť confestim illum eripuit, ut munus haberet altius meliusque et aptius exercita-

tioni eorum divinorum morum, quos hac in vitâ aestimare non possumus. Nobis hæc respicientibus profecto libet exclamare verbis Taciti apud manes soceri :

“Si quis piorum manibus locus, si, ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore extinguntur magnæ animæ, placide quiescas, nosque ab infirmo desiderio et muliebribus lamentis ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est, admiratione te potius, te immortalibus laudibus, et, si natura suppeditet, similitudine decoremus.”

Neque ille, qui per hoc interregnum, vice præsidis fungebatur, neque omnes nostri doctores indigni sunt, qui in hoc conventu gratâ commemoratione celebrentur. Nos enim, qui precamur, ut et gratissimâ bene factorum recordatione perdiu fruantur, et non solum hodie sed etiam multis temporibus futuris nos eorum præsentîâ ornent, verbis ac exemplis in philosophiâ et in doctrinâ instituerunt.

Quum tamen curatores, penes quos erat summa administratio rerum, munus vacare sentirent, et ad eos perveniret deligere aliquem dignum, qui in locum primi præsidis præclarissimi succedat, dolor ex illius morte exorians maxime allevatus est, nobis successoris ingenium clarum contemplantibus.

Te, vir reverende, qui hodie his sollemnibus ritibus nostræ almæ matri matrimonio conjunctus es, salvare jubemus. Pro nobis, qui jam tibi sumus cura; pro illis, qui per tempus præteritum ex hoc fonte biberunt, et præcipue pro illis, qui postero tempore, volentes —

“Inter silvas Academi quærere verum,”

in his atriis literas colent; pro his nostris doctoribus honoratis, qui te socium et sui consilii participem salutaturi sunt; pro his viris venerabilibus, qui clarissimâ

voce te in hoc officium lecto, tui animi admirationem testificati sunt, et quibus ergo gratias agere amplissimis verbis volumus; pro illis denique omnibus, quibus educatio curæ est, et qui hujus ætatis ingenio progredienti in spem adducuntur omne genus humanum ad plenam staturam mentis atque ingenii ad ultimum perventurum, te salutamus.

Quoad longissime facta vitæ tuæ præteritæ respicere possumus, etiam a primo juventæ flore usque ad hunc diem te multitudinis "prava jubentis" opinionibus obsistentem vidimus. Quod si quis sit, in quo summa sint omnia, et qui testimonium animi prompti firmique dederit, ille tu es. Ut juvenum studia regentem, et qui exhortatu præceptisque eorum beneficio tuum ingenium egregium exercere solebat, te salutabimus? Sed magni correctores et emendatores nostræ ætatis jure quodam suo postulabunt, ut eorum socius nuncupareris, et negabunt jus nos habere hoc modo circumcindi præteritæ tuæ utilitatis circuitum. De laboribus deinde loquemur, quos consumpsisti in liberando immoderate et intemperate viventes et præterea miseros omnes ab vitiorum voragine, in quam inciderant? Sed religio te unum ex firmissimis defensoribus et interpretibus lucidissimis, et unum ex horum temporum luminibus declarat. Postremo solum manet te numerare inter eos, qui in omnibus rebus virorum maximorum optimorumque exempla secuti sunt. Hæc omnia respicientes tuæ curæ committimus commoda hujus fontis doctrinæ, qui tuis laboribus magnopere præsentem prosperitatem debet, et precamur, ut Deus optimus maximus hoc collegium prosperet, et omnes eos, qui ejus commoda foveant, usque ad temporis finem fortunet.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

BY

PRESIDENT MINER.

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## ADDRESS.

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IN the remarks I may now submit, I do not propose to ask your acceptance of any new doctrines in regard to education ; nor do I intend to discuss the usual cast of Collegiate studies ; nor yet to enter into the controversies between the devotees of the Classics and Metaphysics, on the one hand, and of the natural and exact Sciences, on the other. Far less ambitious will be the discussions of the hour. Our general convictions in these respects are sufficiently indicated in the facts and circumstances surrounding us. Our work is not revolutionary, but regenerative. We have founded here, not a New School in Science and Literature, but a new instrumentality for the furtherance of the Old Schools. We pay our homage to the older institutions in the labors we here perform, in the sacrifices we here make, and in the hopes we here cherish. We aim to secure for our own young men throughout New England the same benefits which other institutions are securing to the young men of other sects.

Whatever we might prefer in relation to Colleges being sustained by the whole public, independent of sectarian control, — a cherished plan with some of the most learned men of our time, — we really have

no opportunity for choice. The field throughout New England is occupied. The several institutions of the higher grade, outside of our cities and larger towns, are all under—I use the term in a good sense—sectarian control. They are doing their work—a noble work—and are doing it well. But they are not doing *our* work. They do not reach our young men—do not awaken that ambition for generous culture which is essential to the true life of a people. This can be done alone by institutions born of our own loves; nurtured by the sweat of our own brows; sustained by our own efforts; enriched by our own sacrifices; and consecrated by the blessing of Almighty God through our own prayers.

There are in New England, at a low estimate, probably, a hundred and fifty thousand persons who are either directly or indirectly connected with us as a religious people. Besides these, a very large portion, perhaps the largest portion, of those who profess no religious faith and attend upon no place of worship, in their hearts lean upon us. Such is the genius of the several Christian bodies in our community, such the conscious or unconscious influences experienced by those who have taken no religious position, that their confidence is chiefly given to those who entertain the broadest Christian hopes. In their seasons of festivity and of affliction their thought turns to us. Whether it be honorable or dishonorable to us as a Christian body, the fact remains the same; and our responsibilities are correspondingly increased. This whole body of people may be influenced by our efforts in the cause of education as they can be by the efforts of no other branch of the church. Were



they all fully awake to the value of liberal culture, they would send up their young men to this youthful Parnassus in such swarming numbers that these Halls would be too straight for them; and our young College would rival, in this respect, the most venerable institutions in the land.

It is because this institution is ours—because it belongs more especially to this body of people of whom we speak, that it can awaken among us a nobler ambition for sound learning. It can speak as no man can speak. The most able and influential of its projectors and patrons, however vigorous their efforts, could qualify but slightly this mighty current of social life. These learned Professors, laboring in their several more private spheres of influence, could reach relatively few. But when their combined utterance is heard from this eminence, emphasized by years of labor, and by the noble sacrifices of the numerous patrons of the College, that utterance becomes, as it were, a voice of thunder, echoing and reëchoing among the mountains and along the valleys until it wakes every town and hamlet in New England.

A College sustained by any body of people as their own sets up a new standard of attainment among them; quickens them with new and nobler loves; and nurtures among them juster and more liberal tastes. In a quiet country village the Grammar School often marks the limit of the highest youthful ambition. But plant a higher Seminary alongside that Grammar School, and you almost immediately elevate the aims of the better class of young men to the level of its possibilities. What the higher Seminary of learning can thus accomplish in the retired

village, the College accomplishes more completely among that whole body of people who regard it as their own. It begets juster, broader, nobler views of the true ends of knowledge; and thus assimilates the ambitions of a people to the true aims of a College. In commending the good resulting from the employment of the regular instrumentalities of culture, no suspicion of invidiousness will attach to one who has made few approaches to that good, save by irregular methods; and who would be but too happy to aid young men in avoiding the inconveniences himself has experienced. Whatever may be said in criticism of the usual course of Collegiate studies it comes to this at last—that every people must bow to the prevailing practical judgment of the world about them. Every class in the community, therefore, must adjust its instrumentalities to the current facts of the time; and, having done this, they must industriously employ those instrumentalities or grow lean in intellect and in heart.

We have but to look about us to discover how unworthy is the estimate often placed upon education. Far the greater number, probably, regard it chiefly as an element of enterprise, of commerce, of trade—as a means, in a word, of gaining a livelihood. Hence, instead of demanding that a nobler culture shall exalt and glorify the aims of business, and bear on the fruitage of the world's toil to the noblest ends of life, they logically conclude that one's business aims should both qualify and limit his course of study. If the farmer, or the mechanic, or the day-laborer asks himself what facilities for education he shall afford his sons, he too often resolves the problem by deter-

mining the occupation to which he will devote them. Instead of inquiring what education can do for his *sons*, he inquires how little education can enable his sons decently to bear their part in the enterprises of life. If he proposes no more for them in the way of business than he himself has attempted, he deems the rudiments of an education quite sufficient. If, on the contrary, he intends to devote them to trade, or to any one of the learned professions, he enlarges their opportunities accordingly. Their education, however, is still special, and respects not the discipline of their powers as a good in itself, but the successful performance of their labors in their chosen vocation.

Such an aim is both narrow and defective, and cannot but lead to most unsatisfactory results. It is quite true that every calling in life demands special preparation therefor; but it is a grave error to deem that knowledge alone valuable, even in a business regard, which bears directly upon one's immediate pursuits. No man is strong and every way well-equipped, whose culture is confined to the pathway of his daily travel. All about that pathway lie the fields of knowledge, every flower gathered from which sheds beauty and fragrance upon his toil. By a more varied culture in the several branches of learning cognate to his pursuits, he gains elasticity, freshness, and sunlight, where else all would be dull, dank, dark.

Nor is this all. There is a pretty direct bearing of all sound learning upon every practical aim in life. Culture in any one profession or pursuit, is useful in every other profession and pursuit. Human life has multiform needs and interests, demanding varied resources in him who would minister thereto. These

varied interests are connected not by discrete methods, but by concrete ; and may, therefore, be promoted alone by concrete movements. The several professions, both on their theoretical and practical side, have much in common. However far removed from each other may be their respective centres of gravity, there cannot but be broad fields of mingled interests, and corresponding domains of truth applicable thereto.

Take, for example, the science of Theology and the Christian Ministry. They employ themselves with God and the human soul ; with divine commands and human obligations. The Christian minister accepts not the service of the hands, but properly requires the sacrifices of the heart. He deals of necessity with thought and feeling ; with principle and sentiment ; with purpose and emotion. Whatever qualifies these, trenches upon his domain, professionally concerns him, and becomes to him a proper subject of thought and inquiry.

Now we have but to turn to the profession of Medicine to learn that the varying conditions of this tabernacle of clay which we inhabit, exert a very direct, constant, and important influence upon all that pertains to the mind and heart. Varying physical conditions can bring cheerfulness or cause depression ; quicken with hope or repress with fear ; nourish confidence or beget distrust. The skill of the physician, therefore, will often detect in what seemingly belongs to the spiritual state, symptoms of physical derangement, calling for the resources of his own especial art.

On the other hand, very palpable physical infirmities spring not unfrequently from derangement of

mental or moral action. The experienced clergyman detects this, and finds soothing prayer the best of anodynes, and pious trust the most effective tonic.

Here, then, is a broad middle-ground, at which we have but glanced, between the Clerical and Medical professions, where the culture of each would be highly and fundamentally serviceable to the other. If each were to gain thorough discipline in this whole field, fewer mistakes would arise by the substitution of pills for prayers and penitence for purgatives.

In like manner, a familiar acquaintance with the principles of Jurisprudence cannot fail to be highly serviceable to the Christian teacher. Though specifically pertaining to the profession of the Law — popularly esteemed at the farthest remove from things sacred — they embrace the whole domain of what modern writers have termed “social ethics,” as the basis of positive law, and hence stand closely related to fundamental morality. Not only many of their elements of culture, but many of their forms of professional labor, are enjoyed in common. Hence, the Christian ministry would find aid from discipline in the Law, both because of the strong affinity for each other of the principles belonging to the two professions respectively, and because sound judicial training would undoubtedly prove favorable to all careful inquiry.

The same principle holds elsewhere. A thorough discipline in the art of music is of great value to the orator. Not to insist upon the proposition of the ancients, that “whenever we speak we sing,” there can be no doubt that the purity of tone, the graces of inflection and emphasis, and the richness of

cadence, which the musician cultivates, lend beauty and grace to the orator, and impart a peculiar charm to his periods. The science of Mathematics, in like manner, nurtures orderly habits of mind; and the Classics, though by no means treatises on Logic, are essential aids in almost every field of reasoning and investigation.

Thus, it is not alone the culture specifically appropriate to one's enterprises or profession that can prove serviceable therein; but all sound learning is useful to all practical ends. Hence the more a man's culture transcends his business, the more assured and complete will be the success of that business.

Permit me to mention another aspect of the same principle. A long and successful business career demands the constant exercise of a prompt and sound judgment. But such a judgment is not a single faculty, but the fruitage of many faculties. It is gained continually by accurate thinking and just reasonings. These are more frequently attainable, other things being the same, by the man of the most generous culture. When adversities overtake such a man he does not sink under them, but turns them aside, patiently endures them, or resolutely overcomes them. If one hope fails him, he is equal to another. If one bark sinks, another is ready to spread its sails to the breeze. I would by no means encourage an ambition to become a universal genius — a folly alleged to find large development among us as a nation; but is it wise, on the other hand, for a young man to limit his discipline and his hopes to a single line of effort; and that, it may be, more closely related to the luxuries, or the transient wants, than

to the necessities of life? For if he risks all on a single venture and that fails him, he sinks, ship and commander together. But, possessed of an education beyond the limits of his calling or profession, when one resource fails him another opens to him. The practical question, then, in the education of the young, is not how much knowledge may be made useful in life — since all sound learning is useful; but how much is attainable. It is a question, to some extent, of age, opportunity, resource, responsibility.

Thus far we have discussed this question — the expediency of large culture — with a business aim. And even under this aspect of it, we find an urgent plea therefor. A liberal education is the best investment, financially considered, that the passing generation can make for the next.

But I must repeat that such an aim is both narrow and defective. It places the motives to culture on the very lowest grounds. To a man inheriting an assured competency, it leaves, indeed, no motive. It sinks the man in his toil. A just view of learning respects man for his own sake; not man as tributary to trade, but trade as tributary to man. It accepts a breadth of discipline alone which draws along the business world in its wake, and makes both attainment and business contribute to the exalting, the ennobling, and the glorifying of human life.

Much of the enterprise of the world has respect, not to the necessities, but to the luxuries, elegances, and adornments of life; but as the toilers of earth grow wiser, they learn to seek the nobler good. A *proper* estimate of human culture rises at once to this nobler aim.

Consider, further, the sources of pure enjoyment which are opened to the scholar in the treasure-houses of knowledge — not the simple delight of knowing; nor yet the rare delight to many of gaining knowledge; but that sweet cheer imparted by the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, revealed in the things known. If he seeks converse in his solitude, he is not shut up to the uncertain companionships of the hour. He can at pleasure wake from the dead the intellectual heroes of the past, and sit himself down in cosiest communion with the wisdom of the ages. This is a resource, not for the intervals of care alone, but for that serene evening time when he is about to exchange the mingled good of earth for the unalloyed glories of heaven.

But there is a more vital preparation for the toils, the trials, and the vicissitudes of life, in the securing of which large culture lends its aid. Do not understand me to hint, even remotely, that any man is shut out, by the lack of culture, from the pathways of fidelity and salvation. Far otherwise. But what I would say is, that the pathway of light and knowledge, if we choose to make it so, is the pathway of religious strength. Knowledge of man and the world removes many of our temptations in life, by enabling us to penetrate the disguises under which they appear; and strengthens us to resist those that remain, by enhancing our appreciation of the motives to such resistance. Add to this the indispensable aid of classical learning in the interpretation of the sacred oracles, and the help of general science to ampler communion with God through his works, and we find much to hope for, on behalf of religion and good



morals, from our higher though non-professional institutions.

Thus the profounder motives to culture centre in man himself. They look to the awakening and development of his powers, to the deepening and widening of the current of his life, and to the enlargement every way of his being. But the student rarely attains the highest motives in the outset of his educational career. Every step of his advance and every measure of his success exalts and ennobles his aims, until all incidental and transient motives are swallowed up in those which are enduring and absolute. The enlargement of his views in this regard, is like the opening visions of a traveller in a mountainous country. Each elevation seems the principal and final height until it is reached, when still loftier heights rise into view. Every success reveals new fields of beauty and glory; and when, at last—his life-journey over—the traveller changes his vestments, he bears away, as the richest fruitage of his life-toil, the conviction that the boundless ocean of knowledge lies unexplored before him.

Very little relatively—let it be granted—is the aid that a College, however successful, can render the student in this great work. Yet absolutely it does much for him. It teaches him the art of study; inures him to patient toil; and, placing in his hands the keys of knowledge, sends him forth to engage with confidence in his work. It gives him four years of camp drill preparatory to the hazardous battles of life—a drill needed, not alone in the professions, but in the marts of trade, and in the humbler paths of toil.

I have thus glanced at the influence of a College upon the true aims of knowledge. This is its most vital influence. While it works invisibly at the very heart of society, it manifests its power in the promotion of various visible interests,—such as the general institutions of a country, and the social life of a people,—upon the discussion of which, however, the requisite brevity of these services will not permit me to enter. Nor is it necessary. Those who would pursue the inquiry are referred to the masterly discussion of these topics in the Inaugural Address of our late ever-lamented President. I have been contented to be but a gleaner on the borders of the field which he so thoroughly harvested.

Our own infant institution has already vindicated its ability to render the service for which it was designed. Seven years only have elapsed since its formal opening, during which years, as you have already been told, it has sent out six classes of graduates, including the class of to-day—the first consisting of three members who entered as juniors; the remaining five classes, having received their full course here, consisting of fifty-three members—being an average of about ten graduates annually—all of whom, I believe, have taken high rank in their respective vocations in life. Some of them are teachers, some are in trade, some in the profession of the Law, and some in the Christian ministry. Harvard sent out on an average only about six graduates annually for the first forty years of her history. Tufts, after seven years, has a library of more than 7,400 volumes, and a librarian who is devoting regular seasons to its care. Harvard had no regular librarian

for twenty-nine years; and for a century thereafter so unimportant were his services regarded that his appointment was never referred to the Board of Overseers. Tufts is already expending in salaries alone nearly six thousand dollars annually, — a sum three times as great as the entire original foundation of Harvard.

It must not, indeed, be forgotten, on the one hand, that the times have changed — that Tufts has arisen in the midst of a numerous and wealthy people — and that liberal culture is now more widely valued than formerly. But it should also be remembered, on the other hand, that Harvard for half a century was the only College founded by the descendants of Englishmen, not only in New England, but in the New World; while at present there are, of all grades of Collegiate institutions throughout the country, about a hundred and twenty-five — of which twenty or more are in New England. It is in the midst of these twenty institutions that Tufts has arisen. And so far from envying any one, even the most renowned of them, we rejoice in hope through the cheer of their success. The numerous and substantial edifices, the classic shades, the ample endowments, the magnificent libraries, and the world-renowned men of science of old Harvard herself, are a pledge of the future possibilities of our own humble Tufts. Happy is that young man, who, in this age of weak pride and vain show, can resolve to share the honors of achieving that greatness.

Those twenty Colleges and Universities of which I have spoken, were severally born of the needs of certain classes in the community, and have drawn to

themselves the affections and patronage of those classes. This, too, is a prophecy that the affections and patronage of that people of whose needs this College was born, will be as heartily bestowed hereon. Individual exceptions there will be on all hands. Already have been welcomed at Tufts several young men from classes in the community which commonly patronize other Colleges; and some of our own young men have doubtless been found elsewhere. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, proximity, and consequent convenience and economy, point out the institution to be selected. In others, the influence of one's fellow-students determines the College he shall attend. In yet others, the teacher who has conducted the preparatory course of a class, being an alumnus of a particular College, desires to send his class thither in honor of his Alma Mater. And in yet others, perhaps, there may be a vague hope that some mysterious power derived from the reputation of an older institution, may galvanize one's diploma, on Commencement Day and give it power to bear him through the sharp conflicts of life, where, unhappily, he can "coach it" no more.

Few, however, it is hoped, can be swayed by the last consideration. The time has come when a young man is asked, at least by the wise, not where he graduated, but what he can do. Sound learning consents to wear no local brand. It circulates in the community and blesses its possessor, in basket and in store, in heart and in treasury, by no man's permission. It is not one thing at Bowdoin and Brown, and another at Harvard and Yale; but it is superior

to the schools as it is to latitude and climate. Hence a new College, if demanded by the needs of a great people, may safely enter the field. To achieve success, it has but to adopt a true aim, and nobly work for it. In a great enterprise of this kind, prosperity is secured, not by the eminent abilities of a few, but by the coöperation of the many.

That Tufts College is needed, its record thus far satisfactorily demonstrates. It has received large favor in every regard. It has already been honored both in the number and in the character of its students. But neither the College nor its friends will stand justified in this respect until its numbers are greatly increased. To increase them will demand the multiplying and strengthening of our Academies, that the incentives and aids to study may be brought home, as it were, to our youth. The Academies are the streams that supply the College. How can the reservoir be full except the streams are abundant. Here an open door of duty solicits our entrance.

But the College has, also, been largely blessed in means. God in his providence has raised up for it munificent patrons, most of whom are still with us, rejoicing in the work of their hands, and waiting the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants." The name of TUFTS, of PACKARD, of DEAN, of WADE, of WALKER, will be associated with these halls forever.

These patrons have wisely placed the institution on probation, by leaving large portions of their favor yet to mature. They wisely ask, Can the impatience of youth appreciate the sacrifices of age? Will the public send up here, year after year, young men of such sterling qualities as render them worthy to share

the honor of building up an institution of the highest grade?—an institution which shall abide, though successive generations of men are hurried to the grave? These questions, nobly asked, will, I doubt not, be nobly answered. Honorable chapters toward that answer are already written. Others, I doubt not, will follow.

For myself, in entering upon so important a trust in connexion with this child of our common love, I could desire no prouder record than would be secured by a manifest contribution to its usefulness. From the laying of its corner-stone to the present hour, it has held no second place in my affections. No labor in the past, that I have been able to accomplish on its behalf, has ever been felt to be a sacrifice. Nor will my efforts and watch-care in the future know any other limit than that imposed by the most imperative obligations elsewhere. If assiduous endeavor in the department of instruction which has been committed to my care, in the daily oversight of the College and the affectionate counseling of the young gentlemen who may resort hither, and in the conduct of religious worship, when not present in person, by the best talent and experience I can secure, and in regard to which I shall rely with confidence on the many able brethren in the neighborhood,—if these means shall add anything to the influence of the College, of which we have already such just grounds for pride, I shall ask no higher reward. Whatever burden of labor and care it may bring will be borne with a cheerful heart. Nor should I have felt at liberty to enter at all upon such a responsibility had I not believed it probable, that, when the duties and

circumstances of the office shall demand a more exclusive devotion to the College, I may be ready to render it. Meantime, I feel assured that the untiring labors of this able corps of Professors who have hitherto so well sustained the institution, will leave little to be desired.

Nor can I hesitate to lean with entire confidence upon the wisdom and coöperation of the Board of Trustees with whom I have been associated since the opening of the College. The labors devolving upon them have been various and arduous. The erection of these buildings, the appointment of officers of government and instruction, the care of the lands with the numerous improvements thereon, the opening of highways, and — by no means the least of their labors — the procuring of funds for all, have imposed upon them burdens which strong and resolute men alone could bear. Aside from the original resources secured to the College by the efforts of our late lamented agent, Rev. Dr. SKINNER, the Trustees have added by their own energy, and in great part from their own private treasuries, to the present and prospective funds of the College, not less than a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, exclusive of about seventy-five thousand contributed by friends without solicitation. Continuing to receive that public confidence which has hitherto been their strength, they will bear the Institution on to a position of enviable success.

Before concluding these remarks I may be indulged in a few words to you, young gentlemen, between whom and myself are recognized by these services relations at once interesting and responsible. I

regret, gentlemen, that you who have just received the honors of the College, will be no longer here. I regret that I cannot claim any share in the well-earned triumphs of the hour. But I turn with confidence to the classes that remain. The diligence you have manifested, and the decorum, and general good order you have preserved, since the death of the late President, were spoken of by the Faculty, and honorably noted by the Trustees at their late annual meeting. This fact gives me great satisfaction. It assures me that your representative, in his address just now pronounced, did but utter the general sentiment of respect felt towards the government of the College, and of sacred veneration for the peerless man who lately presided over it. And while your good wishes on my own behalf are grateful to my feelings, I shall rely on your manly coöperation to promote the objects for which you tarry here. You have been drawn hither by an ardent thirst for knowledge, and by a desire to contribute, both by your presence as students and by your successes in after life, to the renown of your Alma Mater. You find the life of the student a life of arduous toil and frequent restraints, as well as of strengthening hopes and increasing joys. These toils and restraints will be borne with relative ease, in the ratio that they are self-imposed; and these hopes and joys will prove serene and abiding, in the ratio that they flow from conscious rectitude of heart.

It lies with yourselves, gentlemen, to determine whether or not your Collegiate life, as well as your future life in your respective professions, shall be honorable and successful. The tastes you will here



nurture, the habits you will here form, the reputation you will here foreshadow, will exert an almost controlling influence upon your future.

Remember, then, the vast interests involved in these years. Remember the sacrifices, prayers, and expectations of your parents and friends. Take a broad and just view of what is possible for yourselves, and remember that the *life* of all hope, of all effort, and of all success, if it shall quicken you at all, must be infused into your own blood.

Let me invite you, young gentlemen, in every season of doubt and perplexity, to turn with confidence to the Faculty as your constituted advisers. No others will know you as well as they; none counsel you more disinterestedly or wisely than they. And if their counsel shall sometimes seem distasteful, consider that it is void of flavor from personal desire.

Finally, gentlemen, on behalf of this corps of Professors and Teachers, as well as for myself, I welcome you to the continued privileges of these Halls. We greet you, one and all, with affectionate cheer. We cordially extend to you the right hand of help. Be true to your aim, true to yourselves, true to your God. And whether you shall be called to the service of your country in her halls of legislation or on her fields of conflict, or pass your lives in the professions, in the pathways of trade, or in humbler enterprises, you will occupy fields of assured usefulness, and garner from them the richest harvests of peace.

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